

CHAPEL

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# HISTORICAL SKETCH

—OF—

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# Forest Hill Cemetery, UTICA,

—BY—

M. M. BAGG, M. D.

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UTICA, N. Y.:  
PRESS OF L. C. CHILDS & SON,  
1895.



ENTRANCE

THE first steps toward the creation of a Rural Cemetery in Utica were taken on the 19th day of April, 1848. They were taken in accordance with 'an act of the Legislature for the incorporation of rural cemeteries, passed April 27th, 1847, and to provide for a greatly needed want of the growing city. The old burying ground on Water street, which had been in use from the beginning of the settlement, had become restricted in its limits, was encroached upon by dwellings and streets, and ere long by railroads, and was never a desirable place for burials of the dead ; not such, at least, as comported with the advanced culture of the age, and the taste which demanded their rural seclusion and adornment. A more refined sentiment in favor of sites befitting such interments, which should be attractive also to the living, had been recently awakened in the country, and had already given origin to a few beautiful sleeping places for the dead.

A meeting of citizens was held at the office of Thomas R. Walker, at which Wm. J. Bacon was Chairman, and Mr. Walker, Secretary. It was determined at this meeting to form an association for the purpose of establishing a cemetery, which association should be named the Utica Cemetery Association. In pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, it was decided that its number should consist of 12 Trustees, divided into classes of three each ; those of the first class to hold their office one year, those of the second class two years, and those of the third class three years, and each capable of re-election. The third Monday in April was fixed on as the time for the annual meeting of Trustees. At a later meeting these Trustees elected a President, Vice

President, Treasurer and Secretary, conferred about various sites thought suitable for a cemetery, and, by means of committees appointed for the purpose, as well as by the whole body, they repeatedly and personally examined the site which was deemed preferable, and the fitness of its soil for the intended object. This site, consisting of about 40 acres of land, was situated on a hill-side bordering on the newly-opened Bridgewater plank road, just outside of the city limits and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of the City Hall. The larger part of this land,  $27\frac{2}{10}$  acres, was soon to be sold by the Sheriff on a partition suit to settle the estate of Mary Potter. Mr. Thomas Hopper was appointed to negotiate for its purchase, which he did, agreeing to pay therefor \$2,890.76. To this was afterward added, with a view to perfect the line in front, two smaller portions lying on the front or west side of the former tract, one of 10 acres bought of D. C. Mason, and a fraction of an acre, bought of Benjamin Plant.

In order to engage a person competent to plan and superintend the laying out of the ground for the purpose intended, a correspondence was opened with a gentleman of experience and repute in work of this kind.

Mr. E. T. Throop Martin, who had been elected a member of the Board, having declined to act as Trustee, he being about to remove from the city, his place was filled by the election of Charles A. Mann.

Toward the end of the year it became evident that no annual meeting for the election of Trustees could be held the following April, since by the act of incorporation, no person was entitled to vote at such election who was not the proprietor of a lot in the cemetery containing at least 400 square feet, and as the land had not



E. M. GILBERT

yet been plotted, so that there were no proprietors thereof. To avoid any informality of procedure, it was therefore resolved that this association, for the purpose of reorganizing, be now dissolved.

A meeting of citizens was held April 26, 1849, at which nine of the Trustees before elected were present, for the purpose of forming an association to hold lands to be used exclusively for a place of burial for the dead, Edmond A. Wetmore being Chairman and M. M. Bagg, Secretary. The title of the association, the number of its members, their classification and terms of office, and the time of the annual meeting, were fixed on in precise correspondence with the proceedings of the previous year. The Board of Trustees consisted of the following :

THOMAS R. WALKER,	THOMAS HOPPER,
EDMOND A. WETMORE,	JULIUS A. SPENCER,
WM. TRACY,	SILAS D. CHILDS,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,	CHAS. A. MANN,
WM. J. BACON,	ELISHA M. GILBERT,
J. WATSON WILLIAMS,	M. M. BAGG.

These Trustees met on the following day and elected as officers Thomas R. Walker, President, Julius A. Spencer, Vice President, Wm. Bristol, Treasurer, and M. M. Bagg, Secretary. Having adopted a corporate seal, they resolved on the purchase of the land already in contemplation, and for the purchase thereof to borrow of E. M. Gilbert four thousand dollars, payable in three months on the bond of the association, guaranteed by the individual notes of the Trustees. They further directed the circulation of a subscription to raise funds wherewith to meet the cost of laying out the grounds. This subscription of one hundred dollars each entitled the subscribers to the ownership of a lot in the cemetery,

of the dimension of 100 square feet, when the same should be plotted, and was not valid unless six thousand dollars was in good faith subscribed. It was headed by all the members of the Board and afterwards circulated freely in the city and neighborhood. A committee was appointed to prepare a code of laws for the regulation of the concerns of the cemetery.

In June, Mr. Almeron Hotchkiss, of New York, a civil engineer, who had been in the employment of the Greenwood Cemetery Association, came, on invitation, to examine the purchased land, and confer with the Trustees as to the laying of it out. He was engaged to project the Tour or principal avenue, and to superintend the construction of the same, and was empowered to employ as many men as he might think proper. Messrs. Walker, Spencer and Tracy were constituted an Executive Committee to consult with Mr. Hotchkiss from time to time, and to aid and direct him in the execution of his duties.

The work of Mr. Hotchkiss was begun at once, and was carried on with vigor throughout the season. The land was an untouched forest, growing upon an irregularly-shaped hillside, presenting a considerable variety of hill and dale, and overlooking a wide tract of diversified and beautiful country. In illustration of the rare artistic sense of Mr. Hotchkiss his mode of procedure may be briefly told; it was as follows: After a few turns about the grounds, traversing them to and fro in all directions, he set his men at work to get in readiness an ample supply of stakee. Meanwhile he was himself engaged in minute and earnest inspection of every portion of the territory, viewing it narrowly and repeatedly from every prominence and every loophole in the forest. Having thus, by varied surveys, fixed in his mind a perfect con-





GEORGE W. WOOD

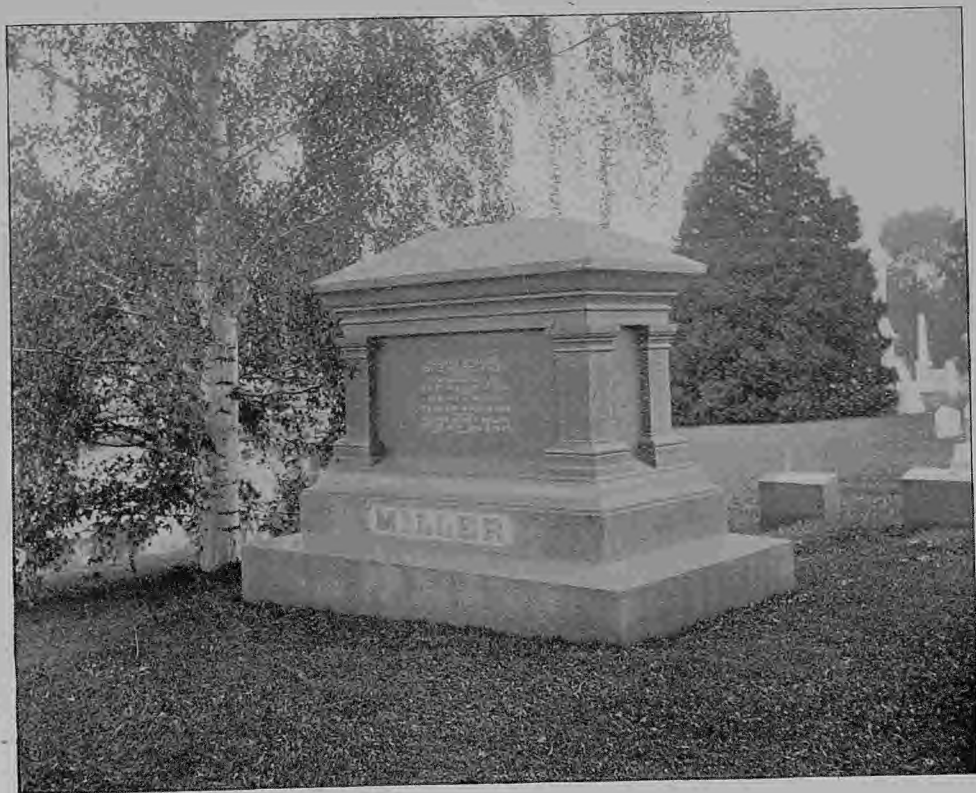
ception of the surface with all its inequalities, and the relation to the whole of each individual part, he sallied forth with his men, directing them, as he progressed, where to plant their stakes. When this was done the mapping was complete. The work of felling trees, and, yet more, of grubbing up their roots, along the course of a tour over a mile in length, as it ran tortuously through the grounds, was a laborious and expensive one. And though the tour was so far finished as to be in use as a driveway before the season was ended, much was left to be done in subsequent years ; shorter avenues were to be made, intersecting the principal one, and foot-paths affording easy access to each particular section, while more trees with their roots were to be gotten rid of.

Other work accomplished during the season was the erection of a lodge for the residence of the keeper, a tower with a bell that was bought of Greenwood, designed to summon workmen to and from their work, as well as to toll at funerals, both of which were placed near the entrance, and a receiving tomb was cut into the abrupt northern front of the hill. Mr. Tracy, of the committee appointed to prepare rules and regulations, presented a code with enactments having reference to the purchase of lots, their improvements and protection, the erection of headstones, monuments, &c., which were adopted. These were drawn chiefly from the regulations in use at Greenwood Cemetery, and have been modified and revised from time to time, as prompted by the subsequent experience of the association. Several editions of them have been printed in the course of the existence and conduct of the cemetery. To meet current expenses, for which instalments from the subscription were wholly inadequate, it was determined to borrow from Mr. Walker \$1,000 for six months.

Another proceeding of the year was to obtain and transport to the grounds the sacred stone of the Oneida nation. This stone reposing on the hills of Stockbridge, Madison County, was left behind by the Indians when the greater part of the tribe emigrated to Wisconsin. With the approval of the residue of them, as well as by consent of the owner of the farm on which it rested, it was entrusted to the association for perpetual custody. It was placed near the entrance and on the west side of a small pond which held waters that flowed down the hillside.

Early in 1850 the remaining unpaid 50 per cent. instalment of the subscription was called in, and its avails appropriated to cancel the note held by Mr. Gilbert. The annual meeting was held June 13th, and resulted in the re-election of the former incumbents both as trustees and other officers.

The following day, June 14th, took place the ceremony of opening the Cemetery, which it had been agreed, after much diversity of suggestion, was in future to bear the name of Forest Hill Cemetery. The arrangements and programme were the work of the Executive Committee. It was attended by a great concourse of visitors consisting of inhabitants of the city and vicinity, and of strangers. Among the latter was an interesting company of about 200 Indians, the remnants of the once noble tribes of the Oneidas and the Onondagas. They came, in compliance with the invitation sent by the committee to the Oneidas, to assemble once more around their spiritual stone, the guardian of their race, and according to ancient usage, the tribe extended an invitation to their allies, the Onondagas. A procession was formed at the gate under the direction of Col. John E. Hinman, which, headed by the Utica Brass Band, marched



A. C. MILLER

to the music of the Portuguese Hymn along the main avenue to the glen below the bridge that had been erected over it, where a platform was arranged for the choir, with seats for the audience, the speakers overlooking them from the bridge. The choice was a fitting one, and the large congregation assembled in a place of worship so wild, and yet so beautiful, was truly impressive. After a dirge had been played by the band, a prayer was offered by Rev. Chas. Wiley, D. D., pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, a passage from Scripture was read by Rev. P. A. Proal, D. D., Rector of Trinity, and an ode, written by Mrs. S. T. Bagg, was sung by a choir of children from the Public Schools. To these succeeded an eloquent and appropriate address by Wm. Tracy, of which the following is an abstract:

The errand which has this day called us away from our places of business, is calculated deeply to arouse the better feelings of our nature. We come not with noise of mirth and merriment to unite in the enjoyments of a festive day; not with martial pomp and splendid pageantry, and the clangor of trumpets, to celebrate the triumph of successful arms, nor with bosoms filled with patriotic pride to welcome the returning morning of a nation's birth. A different call has brought us hither; one which places us, as it were, upon the threshold of the past and of the future. We come to prepare for those whose earthly mission has been accomplished, a resting place until the trumpet of the Archangel shall summon all the tenants of the grave to meet their Lord at his coming: to dedicate these lovely shades to the remains of those who have finished their course and laid off their mortal coil, and joined the millions who have already entered upon eternity. And standing here in the midst of life, and flushed with health, what one of us is not penetrated with the solemn conviction that underneath these ancient sons of the forest we shall soon sleep to waken with the resurrection morn: that here our ashes shall mingle with their mother earth, and

the simple monument tell to unborn passers by, that we were born, and died! Our life will then have become a single point—a shadow passed; our history what is written in a single line upon a grave stone.

Is it then an idle work to prepare a place of sepulture, and adorn it with what is beautiful in nature and choice in art, when the tenants who are to inhabit it will be insensible to all its beauties, and unconscious to all the attentions which the affection of those who have survived them may bestow upon it? An instinct within each of our breasts tells us that it is not: tells us that there is a philosophy of the heart more true than the deductions of cool reason and logic, and which justifies us in an endeavor to render beautiful the burial place of the dead, and throw around it pleasing memories and associations. This principle of our nature has always manifested itself. It is deeply implanted and it will always operate while humanity endures. While wealth has been poured out in rivers of gold to adorn the mausolea of monarchs and nobles in every age, the humblest cottager has always loved to cultivate a flower or hang a garland on the grave of those she loved, and the houseless wanderer of the desert to decorate the narrow resting place of his fathers.

In the earliest records of our race we are told that Abraham purchased of the sons of Heth the field that was in Machpelah and the cave that was therein, and all the trees that were in the field, and that were in all the borders round about, and that they were made sure unto Abraham for a possession of a burying place.

In each succeeding age the same instinct has manifested itself. Wherever we have a record of the human family we find that love reaches beyond the bourne which separates the living from the dead. The mighty pyramids of Egypt, the wonder of many ages, were but mausolea of her monarchs erected at an expense of human labor which sets at naught the financial resources of modern times. The singular architectural structures for sepulchral purposes found all over the seats of early civilization bear witness to the feeling. Petra, lately brought to view



CHARLES W. HUTCHINSON



after the long night of many an hundred years, tells us that this instinct was an operative fact there three thousand years ago; and Ninevah, but to-day exhumed from the dust of almost countless ages, repeats that it was an active principle in the hearts of those who trod her courts. We might trace it through Greek, and Roman and Mediæval times down to our own day. We should find it in the bosom of the great and of the humble; alike in the prince and in the peasant—the philosopher and the unlearned man. With all, the desire is universal to lay the ashes of their loved ones where they may mingle with those of friends once dear to them, and where they shall be surrounded with pleasing memories and associations for those who may come after them. Long before the mythology of the ancient Greek had assumed its form, the Egyptian had his rural cemetery adorned with all the appliances of art to render the city of the dead beautiful to the living, and regulated by laws intended to constitute it an institution to promote human virtue and happiness. Upon the lake Acherusia there was situated a beautiful plain surrounded with a grove and embellished with artificial streams and all the luxuries of ancient horticulture. This was consecrated to the interment of those only whose lives had been virtuous. It was called *Elisout*—the Egyptian word for rest. The corpses of the wicked could have no place there. To reach the Rest it was necessary to be ferried over the lake, and before this was permitted to the remains of any person, a tribunal consisting of forty-two judges held its court upon the shore and decided the important question whether the life of the deceased had been a virtuous one. If the court adjudged him to have lived virtuously and to have died worthy of affectionate remembrance, a eulogy was pronounced in the presence of his relatives, and the remains were ferried across the lake and interred in the *Rest*, his friends accompanying them to the grave and each throwing three handfuls of sand into it, uttering with each one a long farewell. Not so, however, should the dread tribunal determine that the deceased had lived unworthily. Then the inexorable decree was pronounced that he should never enter the Rest of the virtuous, and his remains were thrown into a deep



ditch prepared for the wicked which was called *Tartar*—lamentation—from the lamentations which in such cases were wrung from the surviving friends. The student of Grecian mythology will not fail to recognize in the Egyptian cemetery the material from which was constructed the fable of the Elysian fields, the river Styx, the ferry-boat of Charon and the lake Tartarus.

The Ancient Roman selected a rural abode for the remains of those he held most dear, until after the days of the Republic, when the custom of burning them upon the funeral pile became prevalent. The ancient nations from which we derive our origin, buried their dead in graves consecrated to the purpose by their priesthood; and the sons of Odin as well as the votaries of Druidical superstition had their forest homes for their departed friends. The Mahometan has always selected some beautiful sequestered spot for the interment of his dead, and loved to embellish it by all the art at his command. The custom strikes a chord in unison with every impulse of the heart. When death has snatched a beloved one from our embrace, there is a mournful delight in placing his remains where there is beauty to attract the passer by, and where his grave may be fanned by the forest leaves and adorned with the flowers of spring and the brilliant changing garniture of autumn. It is not for the dead that this is done. They feel no joy at the care of surviving friends. Their cold forms can never warm with the tear which bedews the grass above them. They know not the anguish which wrings the hearts of those who mourn for them, nor the love with which their memories are cherished. It is for the living. It is for our consolation that it is done. We—we must cherish and care for remains of those we loved in life, and select for them a beautiful home, and adorn it with simple flowers or more ambitious ornaments of marble or of brass, to satisfy a longing which is planted in our heart of hearts and cannot be uprooted nor suppressed.

This is an office of the institution we are here this day to establish. A burial place, where away from the busy haunts of active life the ashes of those we love may mingle with our own,



CONSERVATORY

never to be disturbed, until at the summons of the Archangel the graves shall give up their dead. One where future generations, whose lives shall be spent in yonder city and the beautiful villages which lie around us, engrossed with the cares and din of human toil, may occasionally step aside from their labors for an hour to commune with us and our children who may sleep here, and remember that they too are born to die.

Yet it is not to create a place where shrines of idolatry are to be erected to deceased worth and virtue that with solemn ceremonial we dedicate these grounds to their future use. No such errand brings us here. We come with the sunshine of Christian revelation beaming upon us, lighting our pathway in the journey of life, and opening before us glimpses of the life beyond the grave. We know that our Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth, and though after our skin, worms destroy this body, yet in our flesh shall we see God. And we would not wrest the service due to Him alone to magnify the beings whom His fingers have created. We seek to establish an institution recognized and sanctioned by the author of Divine Revelation, and one which is warranted by the examples of the people of God in every age and under every dispensation. He who brought life and immortality to light, Who first burst the cerements of the tomb and opened to us a vista beyond the confines of Eternity, has taught us that

“It is not all of life to live—  
Nor all of death to die”—

That the grave is but the portal of a newer life than this which now quickens our frames; a life furnished with powers which vie with those of the angels who surround the throne of the Eternal, and which shall endure while He endures. That these bodies which our souls now inhabit, are temples of the Holy Ghost, who enters in us to lead our inward man to a reconciliation with the Father and with His son Jesus Christ. Let it then be deemed no idolatry to treat tenderly the clay which has been the tenement of the Divinity, nor a sin to bestow our affections upon the cold forms which in life inspired our love.

While therefore we would here erect no altars to lead ourselves or our children astray to the worship of strange gods, we would create a city for the dead which shall deeply attach to it the hearts of the living. Death is the mightiest of levellers. Before his shaft the monarch on his throne and the beggar at the rich man's gate are equals. A single breath stayed, and each is but a lump of clay, and the truth is demonstrated that they are brothers. We would here make his courts the instruments of warming every heart to the truth that humanity implies universal brotherhood. We would have the humblest as well as the most exalted come here to lay their dead and feel that this is their own burial place: that although in life their sons and daughters and the sons and daughters of those in different stations may have pursued different paths of usefulness or suffering, here they shall all sleep together.

Deeply impressed with this truth the founders of this Cemetery desire that it shall be regarded as the property of the whole community; that each inhabitant of this vicinity shall be enabled, when the angel of death shall enter his dwelling, here to deposit the remains of the dear one who has been made its victim, to rest undisturbed until the graves shall give up their dead: that no one of us shall be found so wretched that he may not regard this spot as the place where his body may, with those of the sons of wealth and honor and luxury, peacefully sleep when life's fitful fever shall be o'er.

I see before me some of the sons of an ancient race who once chased the deer over the beautiful land we now occupy. We have invited them here to join hands with us in dedicating this spot to the dead. Beneath these ancient trees their fathers often looked out over the fair landscape which lies around us, and perhaps their branches now throw their shadows over the ashes of many a red man, long since a dweller in the spirit land. The altar around which they and their countrymen assembled to celebrate the rites of their religion, before the Gospel of a purer faith had reached their ears, has been brought here in the hope that it may remain to future generations a lasting memorial of



WARD HUNT

the people to whom it gave its name, and who from the day the first pale face visited their wigwam were known as the white man's friends. We welcome you, brothers—Children of the Stone, to a participation with us in the ceremonies of this day. We have prepared a resting place around the stone whose beautiful legend has been the theme of song and story, where you may deposit your children and friends when the angel of death shall pierce their hearts with his arrows. The stone of your fathers unwrought by human hands shall be their monument—prouder and richer in its associations than the sculptured marble which the hand of wealth may rear to tell the story of its splendor and magnificence. The breeze which fans our and our children's dust shall at the same time breathe gently over yours. Your fathers gave us a goodly inheritance, and let us furnish their children a place to garner up with us the dearest treasures Providence commits to us—the remains of those we love. Again I say brothers—Oniota-aug, we welcome you and your brethren from Onondaga to a participation in our solemnity. It is fitting and proper that the elder brothers of the "long house" should be present with the Children of the Stone in cleaning the moss from it, in its new home. And in your presence we here devote our grounds to the burial as well of the red as of the white man.

In closing this address, I wish to add a remark upon the manner in which these grounds should be frequented. They are not opened to become the theatre of hilarity or mirth, but to be the fitting retirement for the bereaved to resort to assuage their grief; for the contemplative, to ponder on the realities of our existence, and to learn true philosophy from the grave. We would render them the chosen walk of the mourner, and invest them with every outward circumstance which can lead him to submissive, patient, hopeful resignation to the dealings of Providence. Here let the little songsters which God has made to praise Him, warble forth their tuneful thanksgivings undisturbed by the rude laugh and discordant shouts of merriment, and the gentle breezes which fan the sods above the forms of those who shall sleep here, bear no echo that is not in harmony with the

chord within the breast of those who come here to commune with the spirits of departed friends!

After the address the audience joined in singing a hymn prepared for the occasion, of which the following are the opening stanzas :

Ere long beneath this leafy roof  
Shall sculptured monuments bear proof  
Of Death's Dominion. Mortals must  
Yield "earth to earth and dust to dust."

Here on this spot shall ashes blend  
Of child and parent, brother, friend,  
'Till the dread summons, when the tomb  
Shall open at the day of doom.

The exercises were closed with the Benediction invoked by the Rev. Oliver Wetmore, of Utica. Immediately after the conclusion of these ceremonies the visitors from the Oneida and Onondaga nations repaired to the mound whereon was placed the Indian Stone, which some of them stooped to kiss with affection. Addresses were made by the head chief of each of the tribes, both to their Indian and white brethren. In these, which were interpreted by the interpreters of the Oneidas, the tribe gave their sanction to the final disposition of the altar of their fathers. And then, in place of their former pagan rites, the voices of the children of the "Stone" were raised in sweet harmony of Christian hymns in their native tongue.

On the 17th of June, a meeting of subscribers to the fund raised for the laying out of the grounds, took place at the office of Mr. Tracy. Fifty choices of lots in the cemetery were sold to the highest bidders, excepting only that in compliance with the wishes of Dr. Amariah Brigham, former Superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, as expressed by him to Mr. Wetmore





T. S. FAXTON



just before his recent decease, the site he had preferred, looking toward the institution under his care, was allotted to him before the biddings were entered on. The first after him came Truman K. Butler, and then followed most of the other subscribers. To all the privilege was accorded of a choice of any unoccupied ground within the cemetery, with the exception of such as had been reserved for public use. Purchasers were but partially restricted in respect to the size of the lots they took, no plotting having been made in advance of purchase. At first the price was fixed at ten cents per square foot, which price was soon raised to 15 cents, subsequently to 20, and then to 25 cents. The earlier rate did not include the expense of grading, it being left to the taste and judgment of the owner to determine the inclination and the relative height of his lot, and to defray the attendant cost. There resulted a disproportionate elevation of some lots, and a lack of harmony of grade conformable to the general trend of the surface, which it has since been the earnest effort of the association to rectify. Since 1853 the grading has been done under its own direction and at its own charge, and for the most part before the lot is sold.

A few bodies of persons just deceased had already been placed in the receiving tomb previous to the opening ceremony, the first of which was that of Dr. John W. Dana, who had died in the winter of 1849. Soon after lots had been selected there began a very general removal from the old burying ground on Water Street, as well as from other grave yards, so that the place rapidly assumed the appearance of a place of interment that had been long in use.

In April, 1851, the four Trustees whose terms had expired were re-elected for another term of like dura-

tion. The former officers of the Board were also re-elected, except that in lieu of Mr. Bristol, Treasurer, whose place after his resignation had been temporarily occupied by Dr. Bagg, Truman K. Butler was appointed Treasurer. He now began a course of some years of faithful and care-taking service.

In April, 1852, as previously, and annually thereafter, a meeting of lot holders was held to supply the place of the retiring class of Trustees, and then one of Trustees to provide successors to the incumbent officials of the Board. In September 3,000 feet of ground in the cemetery were deeded to D. C. Mason and his associates in exchange for a strip of cleared land of uniform width lying along the eastern line of the cemetery grounds and containing about three acres.

From this time onward no person not an employé of the association was allowed to dig a grave or make an interment. These services were executed by the Lodge-keeper and his assistants, and a charge made for the same. Daniel Barker was now appointed Lodge-keeper in place of one Jones, who had thus far occupied the lodge and performed its duties. Besides doing the duties of Sexton, he executed such work upon the roads, lots and grounds as was indicated and directed by the Executive Committee, being assisted therein by a party of five or six men.

The openings through the wood, made in the path of the avenue, as well as those caused in the preparation of individual lots and in getting rid of decayed and unsightly trees, soon rendered unsafe the older members of the forest. These, which had heretofore maintained their position through mutual shelter, were now so frequently prostrated by high winds, that it became necessary to fell all but a few of the outer ones and thereby incur a



JOHN M. CROUSE

large expense. Every tree thus removed was lowered with ropes, and roots were laboriously grubbed out. The error made by the Trustees in selecting uncleared land instead of that which had been cultivated, was now apparent, and more especially as the younger trees that were left, increased by those which were planted, soon filled up the gaps. Lot holders have so freely exercised their privilege of planting within their own premises, that shade trees, except in the new portions of the grounds, are now in excess, and much of the care of the Superintendent is expended upon their trimming or removal. Not many lots are so extensive that a few trees grown within the five feet strip of land which borders them on every side, would not afford an ample shade ; whereas, too many trees encumber the lot and diminish its space, its convenience and its beauty, besides interfering with a distant and comprehensive view of the whole grounds. A few shrubs well kept are enough for most lots, and preferable to full sized trees, which must in time be cut down and their roots dug out in order to make room for burials.

A practice which the Trustees fell into at the outset, but which their experience taught them to have been erroneous, was the encouragement they gave to post and chain or bar fences, to hedges and other modes of enclosing and isolating separate lots. An objection to all these methods might be found in the fact that they all require frequent care ; a care which often within the course of a very few years, no one is resident who is interested to bestow. Other objections exist, but perhaps the most serious one is that these enclosures all interfere with the open and park-like aspect which, in the opinion of the Trustees, a Rural Cemetery should present. Fences and hedges were now forbidden, and

enclosures of any kind not approved, and the consent of their owners was gradually obtained to the removal of the few such obstructions as remain within the Cemetery.

A substantial stone bridge was in 1855 erected over the ravine or glen on the southern face of the grounds, in place of the wooden one that had fallen, and a stone drain was laid along the foot path upon the northwesterly hillside opposite the entrance.

Some changes were made this year among the constituent members of the Board. At the annual meeting of lot-holders, preceding that of the Association, Edward S. Brayton was elected a Trustee in place of Mr. Tracy, who was about to remove from the city. Soon afterward the resignation of Mr. Spencer as one of the Executive Committee having been tendered and accepted, Mr. Hopper was elected to his place. Mr. Horatio Seymour also resigned his Trusteeship, and his brother, John F. Seymour, was elected thereto.

Two of the gentlemen named, Messrs. Tracy and Spencer, ceased about this time to be residents of Utica, as did Mr. Walker not long afterward. All are now dead, yet they deserve to be remembered with gratitude for the wisdom, the taste and the unwavering zeal they brought to bear in planning and setting on foot the system and method with which the affairs of Forest Hill are conducted. Of Mr. Tracy it may be said that to the suggestions of a mind broadened by wide study of classical, legal and historical themes, familiar, besides, with the rarer-worked topics of local and Indian story and tradition, yet inured by the daily exercise of an exacting profession to habits of regularity and exactness, he added the energy of an enthusiast in all that he did for the cemetery. While supervising and directing the



BOOTH

labors of others, his own were constant and fruitful. With like zeal and activity, with like strivings for order and fitness, were conjoined in Mr. Walker an unusual fondness for beauty in nature and art, and a nicety of taste which foresaw much that was needed, and planned its accomplishment; while Mr. Spencer supplied the exercised skill, the long-trained, well-founded judgment of the practical workman. With them may be justly commended Messrs. Brayton and Seymour, now entering upon their place, and who until the day of their death were equally conspicuous in their devotion and efficiency, particularly in two important works soon undertaken by the Board. But ere long it became evident that there was needed a responsible agent, possessed of the requisite qualities, who should, while guided by the advice of the Trustees, be much on the grounds and assume the duties which they were unable to perform. Accordingly, in 1857, A. G. Howard, a florist of acknowledged taste and skill, was appointed Superintendent upon a salary deemed sufficient to justify him in devoting half of the day during the spring and summer months to the general supervision and management of the cemetery.

At the annual meeting of lot-holders, preceding that of Trustees, which was held April 20, 1857, among the persons present besides the members of the Association was James Sayre. He introduced the subject of a receiving tomb within the city limits in order to facilitate the attendance upon funerals, more especially during the winter season, and advised its consideration by the Board. After discussion of it, a Committee was appointed to report at a future meeting upon the desirability of such a measure, together with a suitable lot for the purpose, the plan of structure, its expense, etc.

Messrs. Sayre, Coventry and Walker were appointed such Committee. They made, the following year, an informal report, and on further consideration the subject was referred back to the Committee, and to it were added Messrs. Seymour and Hopper. In 1859 the Association by resolution renewed the recommendation that measures be at once set on foot to procure a lot and erect a chapel within the city bounds for funeral services, and that the Committee already appointed be urged to proceed forthwith to mature and carry out a plan to effect the object.

The death of Charles A. Mann, in 1860, created a vacancy in the Board, which was filled by the election of James Sayre. If the stirring usefulness of Mr. Mann, during his short term as Trustee, was less manifest in the affairs of Forest Hill than it was in many of the other public undertakings of the time, his clear-sighted judgment was ever relied on, and his death universally lamented. Other changes occurring not long afterward were the death in 1866 of Mr. Childs, and the election to his place of John C. Hoyt; that of E. M. Gilbert two years later, whose place was filled by Charles E. Barnard, and the resignation of his Trusteeship by T. K. Butler, in 1869, which gave way to the election of Lewis Lawrence. The sudden departure of Mr. Childs was not more painfully felt by the officers of the Oneida Bank, where he received his fatal stroke, than it was by other corporations which looked to him for support, including that of the cemetery, whose meetings he rarely failed to attend, and where his counsel, his courtesy and kindness were alike precious to all. The ardor in the concerns of the Association which, at the outset, was evinced by Mr. Gilbert, his readiness to lend them his time and his means to give them a start, was early





CHARLES MILLAR

checked by ill-health ; and, unnerved and enfeebled, he passed away while yet in his prime.

Mr. Wetmore, first President of the Board,—the man of many trusts and trusted in all,—having been disabled by paralysis, now resigned his connection with his associates. James Sayre was elected as President.

Mr. Childs left by his will the sum of \$5,000, of which the interest was to be expended on the care of his own lot and monument, and whatever sum might exceed the amount needed for this purpose was to be applied to the care of lots belonging to others less able to make such provision. His thoughtful example led to a practice which has since become common with the proprietors of lots in Forest Hill ; that, namely, of leaving by legacy, or by gift during life-time, of from \$100 to \$500 or more for the perpetual care of their grounds. A separate account is kept by the Treasurer with all such donations, and a report of them annually made, while the avails are spent upon the lots.

A new receiving tomb was built in 1863.

Not many years had elapsed after the opening of the cemetery before the need of additional ground began to be felt. All the more elevated and commanding sites, and those which were also more easy of access, were appropriated, and purchasers hesitated to choose among the remaining ones, while the increasing favor with which Forest Hill was regarded by inhabitants of the surrounding country as a resting place for their dead, as well as the requirements of a growing city population, made enlargement imperative. In 1865 an opportunity occurred to obtain at a reasonable rate a farm of 65 acres belonging to G. G. Roberts and lying adjacent to the cemetery on the east, but on still higher ground and

commanding a yet wider reach of country. This was bought for \$9,000, of which \$6,000 was paid in cash, and the balance secured by a mortgage for \$3,000. On the application of G. H. Palmer, then lodge keeper, 55 acres of this land was leased to him for five years at a rent of \$300. This was to be conducted by his son as a dairy farm, and the remaining ten acres was included in the cemetery. Again the Association had the benefit of the services of Mr. Hotchkiss, now Superintendent of the Bellefontaine Cemetery of St. Louis, who staked out the entire farm in avenues conformable to those he had first designed. From these stakes an outline was subsequently sketched to serve as a guide in working the ground. The whole extent of the land now owned by the Association was 105 acres. The included ten acres proved especially attractive, and they have since become more so by the presence of numerous elegant monuments. The price of lots was now advanced to 25 cents per square foot.

As the result of the laying of a tile drain down the southwesterly slope of the hill farm and leading from a moderately deep and wide well, excavated at its upper end, a sufficiency of water was obtained to enlarge a small pond existing some distance lower down, and thus create an artificial reservoir susceptible of decoration and attractiveness.

Funeral obsequies observed at the cemetery during the winter months had long been attended with serious discomfort. The exposure and consequent risk to health, arising from so long a ride in inclement weather, followed by the solemnization of services in the open air outside the receiving tomb, were justly a source of much complaint. As early as 1857, inquiry was set on foot, as has been seen, at a meeting of lot-holders to discover

a remedy for the evil. The first expedient entertained was the erection of a receiving tomb within the limits of the city, where the services might be concluded and the body temporarily deposited. An obstacle to this plan was the difficulty of procuring a suitable building, or a site for one, which should be at the same time convenient to the public and not offensive to residents in its immediate vicinity. Even after the Trustees had with some difficulty fixed upon the old Grace Church building, corner of Columbia street and Broadway, then recently vacated, and were bargaining for its purchase, with the intention of fitting it with closed vaults in order that it should be wholly innocuous, so much opposition was encountered from residents in the vicinity that the plan was abandoned.

Concurrently with this more pressing want, there had existed a wish on the part of the Trustees for a chapel at the cemetery, where funerals, if desired, might be observed, and services of a more public nature occasionally held; and which should at the same time contribute to adorn the grounds. A fitting place for such a structure, known as Chapel Grove, had been reserved from the outset, on which they earnestly hoped at some day to be able to erect so desirable an edifice.

The idea at length presented itself of putting up a building that should combine the two objects, and be both a chapel and a receiving tomb. The dread of incurring debt had alone delayed action.

In May, 1867, the project was resumed. By a resolution of the Board, offered by Judge Bacon, it was declared that we deem it expedient to enter upon the construction of a new receiving tomb as soon as practicable, and that the plan now submitted by Mr. Seymour be

referred to the Executive Committee, with instruction to consult Mr. Hotchkiss in reference to such a one as he may deem most suitable, to procure proper and reliable estimates of the expense and report the result, together with the best mode of raising the necessary funds, and the rapidity with which the work shall proceed. In December, Messrs. Seymour and Hopper were further authorized to devise a scheme for raising funds adequate to the construction of such a building. An inquiry as to the practicability of preserving bodies in warm weather in tombs situated entirely above ground had already been made at New Orleans, Baltimore and Chicago, where experiments of the kind had been partially made, and whence encouraging results were returned. Architectural plans for a chapel with receiving tombs on either side, and having a simple but effective provision for the thorough ventilation of each cell, were accordingly prepared by the committee having the matter in charge. These plans were modified by Mr. Hotchkiss, who substituted a carefully elaborated Gothic for the Romanesque style at first proposed, and the same was adopted by the Association. A subscription to obtain the money requisite for construction was put in circulation ; it proposed to loan to the Association the sum set down by each individual subscriber. Upwards of \$8,000 was raised. Contracts for the work with masons, carpenters, &c., were signed by Mr. Sayre, the President ; the building was begun and was finished in the fall of 1868.

It is due to Mr. Seymour, Chairman of the Building Committee, to state that it is chiefly through his energy that the edifice has an existence. His personal application secured the greater part of the pecuniary means, as well as the information that was needed, and his



ROCK POND

inventive skill formed the plans which his careful supervision saw so successfully carried out.

In February, 1870, a communication was received by the Board from Mrs. Roxana Childs, in which she expressed a desire to pay the entire expense of erecting the chapel and receiving tomb, and to preserve the same as a memorial to her late husband, the lamented Silas D. Childs. The sole condition annexed was that the use of the chapel should remain free to all classes and that no charge should be made therefor. This generous proposal was, of course, thankfully accepted. The certificates of loan by subscribers were forthwith paid, and the whole cost of the building, which amounted to \$16,000, was defrayed by Mrs. Childs.

In recognition of her munificent gift, and grateful to be made the almoner of her benevolence, the association caused a tablet to be set up within the chapel to perpetuate her name with that of her husband, and transmit the story of both their noble benefactions. It is of Berean stone, Gothic in design, and is built against the western wall. It bears the following inscription :

**THIS TABLET**

IS HERE PLACED AND INSCRIBED BY

**The Utica Cemetery Association.**

IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THE BOUNTY OF

MRS. ROXANA PARKER CHILDS,

WHO GAVE THIS CHAPEL IN MEMORY OF HER DECEASED HUSBAND,

SILAS DICKINSON CHILDS,

AND IN THE SAME SPIRIT THAT PROMPTED HIS GENEROUS BEQUEST

OF A PERPETUAL FUND FOR THE GRAVES OF THE

POOR INTERRED IN THIS CEMETERY,

DEVOTED THIS HER GIFT,

**In Free and Common Use Forever,**

TO THE SOLEMNITIES OF FUNERAL SERVICES AND OF TEMPORARY SEPULTURE.

JANUARY, A. D. MDCCCLXX.

At an extra meeting of the Trustees held July 19, 1870, called with reference to the death of Mrs. Childs, the giver of the Memorial Chapel, the following was passed :

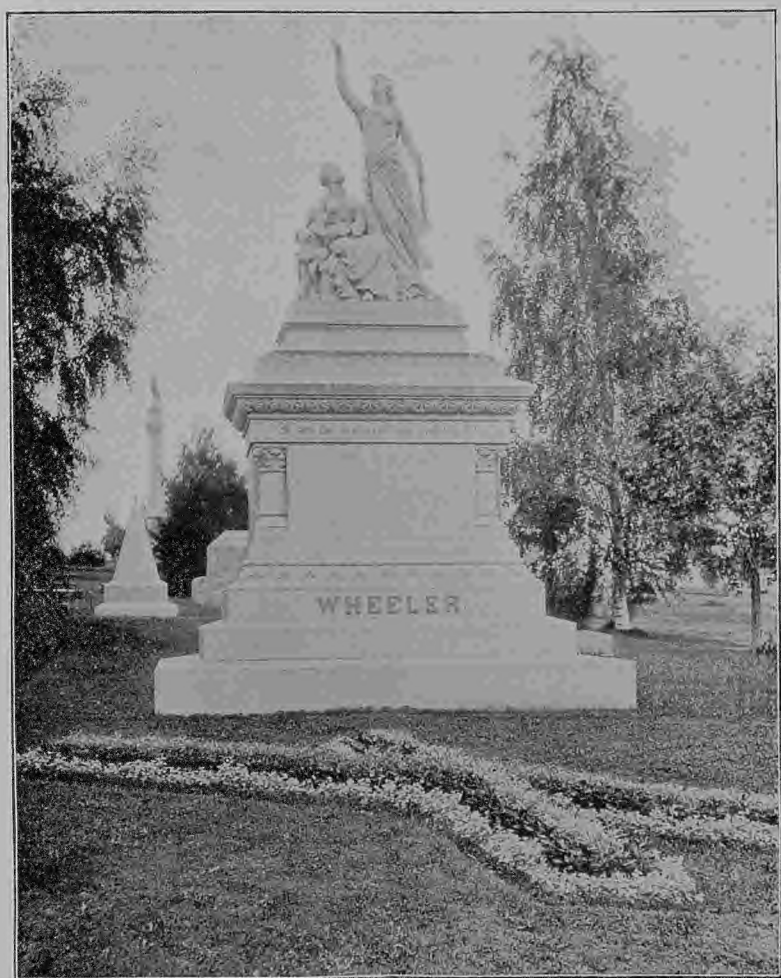
*Resolved*, That the Trustees of this Association desirous of expressing their gratefulness to Mrs. Roxana Childs for her bounty to the Association and their respect for her revered memory, request that her funeral services may be solemnized at the chapel which was her gift, and that they attend the same as representatives of this Association.

In April of the same year, Mr. Howard resigned his position as Superintendent, and Col. Egbert Bagg, a civil engineer of considerable fondness for landscape gardening and some skill as a florist, was appointed in his place.

The popular interest now felt in the Cemetery made it a place of frequent resort, and numerous strollers were drawn thither by curiosity every Sunday, the behavior of some of whom comported neither with the place nor the day, and by them damage was done to the trees and the grounds. The Superintendent was therefore authorized by the Board to employ such police force as might be necessary to aid him in securing the grounds from abuse on the Sabbath. Two years later a petition from lot-holders was presented to the Trustees, asking for the closure of the grounds on Sunday to the public-in-general, admitting by tickets only, the owners of lots and their families. This petition was complied with, and the practice of admitting on that day proprietors only, and on the presentation of a ticket signed by a member of the Board, has since been continued.

In 1871 a committee of the Association was requested to address letters to the heirs or representatives of such deceased persons, formerly prominent as citizens of Utica,





RUSSEL WHEELER

as now lie interred in the old burying ground, and request of such representatives that they will cause the removal of the remains of their relatives aforesaid to Forest Hill cemetery, or will permit the Association to effect such removal.

Another committee was created to adjust the existing disagreements between the newly-made map and the books of the Treasurer. The Secretary was authorized to procure the publication of a book which should contain the act incorporating rural cemeteries, a brief historical notice of Forest Hill, a form of bequest thereto, a list of lot owners with the number and dimensions of each lot, and references as to its site, a map of the cemetery, its Rules and Regulations, and lastly an account of the Oneida Stone, which book should be illustrated with views of the entrance to the grounds and of the chapel.

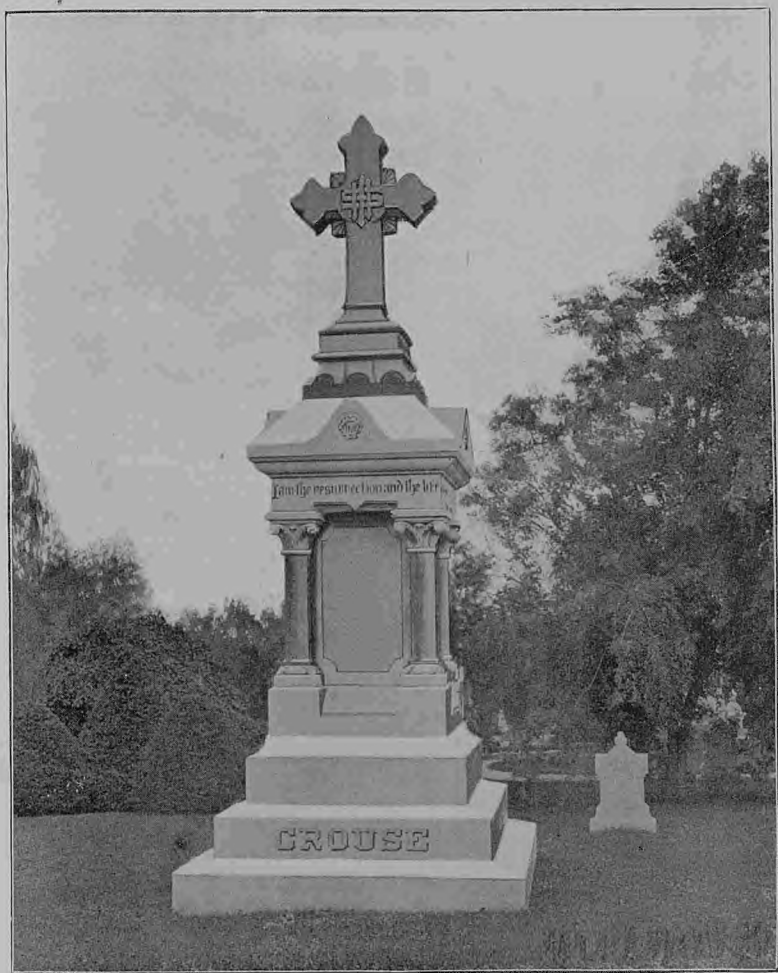
In January, 1873, was received the resignation of Mr. Butler as Treasurer of the Association. In parting with him the Association lost an eminently competent and faithful officer, who for upwards of 20 years gave freely, and almost without compensation, of his valuable time and attention to the duties of the Treasurership ; who was zealous in collecting moneys due, and economical in their disbursement ; who labored to enforce and perfect the system of burial records in use by the Association, to guard with diligence the rights and titles of lot holders ; and whose judgment and business skill were at all times highly prized by every member of this board. Theodore S. Sayre was appointed to take his place as Treasurer.

To fill the vacancy in the Trusteeship, Wm. P. Carpenter was elected thereto. The following year Mr. Theo. Sayre relinquished his place as Treasurer, when

Mr. Carpenter was made Treasurer. Another vacancy having taken place through the death of J. Watson Williams, Francis G. Wood was elected to succeed him. An accomplished scholar, a polished writer, and a beautiful penman, Mr. Williams was chosen to indite the choicer missives and records of the association, and was prized also for his agreeable companionship and varied acquirements, though he was less forward in individual or concerted action than were some other members of the Board.

A communication was at this time received from the executors of the late Mrs. Roxana Childs expressing their readiness to pay to the Association a special legacy of \$5,000 made by her. This sum was to be invested in certain first-class securities, and the interest or income thereof, and only the interest, was to be expended by the Trustees in keeping in order and improving the Cemetery, and in keeping in order and good repair the lots and monuments of the more needy classes, as the Trustees might deem necessary. The Board voted to accept the legacy for the uses and purposes and on the conditions set forth in the will ; authorized the Treasurer to receive the same and to execute the vouchers required by the executors ; and also to receive any other money or securities which they might be entitled to receive under the terms of the will, and execute vouchers therefor.

At the annual meeting held in April, 1874, Mr. Sayre, who had for some years been the presiding officer of the Association, and as commendable for his deep interest in its affairs, his watchfulness over its economical administration, and as ready to promote improvements as were any of the officers before or after him, declined reelection as a Trustee, his Presidency, of course, expir-



D. N. CROUSE

ing also. Addison C. Miller was chosen to take his place as Trustee, and Judge Bacon was made President.

It was not wholly without effect that the Board had taken measures to procure the removal to Forest Hill of the remains of such deceased persons, once prominent in Utica, as then rested in the old burying ground on Water street. Yet despite the fact that a few such reinterments were made, there were others once conspicuous here whose representatives had not been responsive to the solicitations for their removal. Among these bodies were those of two former military officers distinguished during the war of the Revolution, Colonel Benjamin Walker, an aide of Baron Von Steuben, and Dr. John Cochrane, U. S. Surgeon General, with the wives of both of them. Realizing that it was repugnant to the better feelings of the people of Utica that so prominent persons as these should be suffered to remain in the neglected and forbidding place where they were, the Association again appointed a committee to seek out and correspond with the living heirs or relations of these individuals, impress upon them the wish of the Board to have these remains placed in its grounds, and seek their consent and agency therein; in short, offering to effect the removal at the expense of the Association in case it could not be otherwise accomplished. As the result of this inquiry by the committee, consisting of Messrs. Seymour and Bagg, the consent was obtained of the grandson of Dr. Cochrane, Hon. John Cochrane, of New York, and that of connections more remote of Col. Walker.

The relations of both these men to the war of the Revolution and the profession which they had honored, made it befitting that the reinterment of their remains should be public and honorary as well as military in

form. The 17th of June, 1875, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, was the day chosen for the ceremony, and the kindred most deeply interested were invited to be present. Fourteen of the most venerable and respected citizens of Utica, all of whom are now deceased, were selected as pall bearers, and several of the military companies of the period were asked to act as escort. The remains, which had been taken from the burying ground the day before and conveyed to the rooms of John H. Douglass, undertaker, were enclosed in two caskets, husband and wife in each. At the opening of the obsequies they were borne by four soldiers to the western end of Broad street, where the procession was formed, and where each casket was placed upon a hearse having four caparisoned horses attached. The procession, headed by General Dering and staff, was made up of five or six companies of militia, the hearses, attended by guards of honor selected from the Citizens' Corps and the Bacon Cadets, and of numerous carriages bearing the officiating clergymen and speaker, Hon. John Cochrane, his sister and her daughter, the Cemetery Association, members of the City Council, of the medical fraternity, of the bench, the press, strangers and citizens. It was a long and imposing one, and as it moved through our principal street, cleared of vehicles, whose sides were thickly crowded with spectators, its flags at half mast, and the accompanying bands sounding dirges and funeral marches, it was contemplated by interested and respectful eyes. Arrived at the summit of the cemetery grounds, where a platform with seats had been put up for those who were to take part in the services, the soldiers formed a hollow square in front and beside the open grave. As President of the Association, Judge Bacon presided. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Fowler, after which an address,



ISAAC MAYNARD

memorial in character and eloquent in delivery, was spoken by Hon. Erastus Clark. This was followed by reminiscences of Col. Walker, prepared by Hon. Alrick Hubbell and read by one of the committee, and by a similar paper commemorative of the Cochrane family, written by Hon. Rutger B. Miller, and read by another of the committee. Rev. Dr. Van Deusen read the burial service of the Episcopal Church, and a volley was fired over the buried remains. Thus was concluded this impressive pageant which had been witnessed and approved by a large assembly of our inhabitants; the actors therein moving as they had come, in order to the city.

In 1874 was undertaken an important improvement, one which added much to the attractiveness of the cemetery and the comfort of mourning friends in attendance upon funerals. The chapel which had been erected especially for this object proved too chilling a place for use during the cold of winter, inasmuch as its purpose being that also of a tomb for the temporary reception of the dead, it did not admit of artificial heating. It was, therefore, of necessity hazardous to one's health, after riding a mile or more in wintry and tempestuous weather, to come to the chapel and stand during the concluding portion of a funeral service. Many serious attacks of illness were there contracted, so that its use during the winter had become limited. To find and adopt some remedy or substitute for this objectionable place had long been a subject of inquiry with the Association. From the design of erecting a well-warmed conservatory, that might be made use of for funeral observances, they were deterred by the lack of funds and the fear of debt. The construction of such a building while it proved a much-welcomed improvement, did, however, as we shall see,



involve them for a few years in serious embarrassment. The inauguration of this work dates from February 20, 1874, when, on motion of Mr. Brayton, it was resolved that it is desirable to erect at some suitable place in the grounds of the cemetery a conservatory, to be used for the ordinary purposes of such a building, and also for funeral occasions, at a cost not exceeding \$5,000, to be paid from the residuary legacy left to the Association by Mrs. Roxana Childs. The selection of the proper site and the determination of a plan for the proposed building were referred to the Executive Committee and the Superintendent, and when the same were agreed on the committee were directed to proceed forthwith to complete the work. An addition to the number of vaults in the chapel building being required, the committee were authorized to cause such addition to be made the present season. Messrs. Hopper, Seymour, Hoyt and Brayton were soon after appointed a Building Committee to plan, superintend and erect the conservatory and the chapel extension. The expense of this work it was afterward determined should be defrayed from the trust funds of Mrs. Childs, so far as such fund would pay the same, provided that \$5,000 of such funds shall at all times be retained and held under the provisions of her will. The work was at once entered upon and zealously prosecuted throughout the summer and fall, and that chiefly under the superintendence of Mr. Hopper. He engaged Mr. Roderick Campbell, a florist of considerable experience in England, as its keeper, by whose aid it was furnished with plants, so that from it flowers were sold the following spring to lot-holders for the decoration of graves. In the summer of 1875 Mr. Hopper was requested to erect an addition to the conservatory in accordance with plans submitted, and pro-



W. H. WATSON

vide it with the necessary heating apparatus and to have it completed and ready for use the ensuing fall. This he thought could be done at a cost of \$1,800 to \$2,000 if constructed by day's labor.

As finished, it is a large glass-covered building 80x36 feet in length and breadth and 24 feet in height, framed originally of wood, but later of iron, and having on the east side a dome 20 feet in diameter and 24 feet high, octagonal in form. It is situated a few rods above the entrance gate between the principal avenue and the northern line of the grounds, and has an open portico projecting into the roadway in front, and a lower building attached towards its rear on the western side, for the furnace, propagating rooms and office. Within is a central nave or hall, 16 feet wide, lined on either side with seats, outside of which are shrubs and plants. Over the vestibule or front of the hall is a small gallery for occasional occupation by spectators. To the afflicted mourner and his friends arriving here after a dreary winter's ride, dismounting beneath the portico and entering a room tempered to the warmth of summer, resplendent with beautiful flowers on every side, and balmy with their perfume, the effect is consoling in a high degree; it takes from the mind the sense of despondency and gloom so commonly associated with the grave and suggests thoughts of a more inspiring nature. Here the services are at an end, the cortège withdraws, and the body is subsequently entombed.

In carrying out and perfecting improvements recently entered on, and particularly in completing the work in and about the conservatory, the Trustees incurred a debt considerably larger than any resources at hand; they, therefore, deemed it necessary to avail themselves of a privilege allowed them by the amended act of the

Legislature for organizing rural cemeteries, and to make an assessment upon the lot-holders in accordance with a rate they fixed on. The assessment proved ineffective, since from the unwillingness of the stockholders to give, but a small amount was secured.

By the reduction of the salaries of the officials, by judicious husbandry of the incoming receipts, and by other efforts to economize, the whole indebtedness was, however, at length removed. Mr. Bagg withdrew from the position of Superintendent, and his duties, with the special ones of the conservatory, were assigned to Mr. Campbell, who has continued to discharge them to the present time, at first with reduced wages, which have since been increased. To Mr. Hopper for his efficient agency in constructing the conservatory, and for his generosity in giving the octagonal building, which forms a valuable and appropriate addition thereto, the thanks of the Association were warmly tendered.

Other proceedings of this era were the election of Charles S. Symonds in place of Dr. Bagg resigned, and of Robert S. Williams in place of Mr. Walker, removed from the city. William P. Carpenter was appointed Secretary as well as Treasurer.

The prices of lots were fixed at 25, at 50, and at 75 cents the square foot, according to their relative value and eligibility, and the President and Treasurer were authorized in certain cases of penury or disability to convey them at nominal cost.

A road was opened from the termination of the former avenue extending eastward above the Vedder-Brower monument. The Executive Committee were empowered to expend \$700 in improvement of the reservoir at the upper part of the cemetery grounds, by which means a



THEODORE POMEROY

constant and full supply of water would, it was believed, be at all times maintained. It was voted that there should in future be a monthly meeting of the Board. From this time forward the Committee on Trust Funds and the Superintendent were each required to present an annual report.

As to the record books the Secretary and Treasurer presented in 1876 the following report: The record books (No. 2) are nearly completed, and when done we shall have the most perfect system of records in the country. Officers of other associations to whom our system has been exhibited are profuse in their praises of it; it has already been adopted by Oakwood at Syracuse.

There are upwards of 1,000 graves in our cemetery unmarked with head-stones, and the names of the interments therein known heretofore only to some of the surviving relatives. During the past year I have by correspondence and personal application obtained and recorded the names of over 700 of these unmarked graves. From the extreme difficulty of obtaining a portion of this information it is proved that our efforts to secure perfect records were commenced none too soon. A new public grounds record book is being prepared, which simplifies the locating of these graves, and will enable any one to find a particular grave without trouble. This will necessitate the marking of each tier of graves with an ordinary corner-post.

The transactions of the Association during the years 1879, '80, '81, were of the usual character, but not marked by any event particularly noteworthy. The Superintendent's report of 1882 shows that the old office has been replaced during the year by a substantial brick structure, containing a fire-proof vault for keeping

books and papers ; that a new green house has been constructed with suitable heating apparatus, and the old one overhauled and fitted with brick walls. The Board met frequently, reports both of the Treasurer and Superintendent were presented annually, that of the former including a statement of the condition of the trust funds as well as the general fund. To the trust fund several additions were made, and minor needed improvements and repairs were effected.

The Association now engaged in an enterprise which was attended with a good deal of risk, which, together with other more imperious demands, greatly increased their outlay, and did in fact involve them for some years in much pecuniary stress. It concerned the acquisition of land not needed at present, but which assuredly would be needed in the future, and might not then be so easily bought. The land in question was the Devereux farm, so called, a farm of 148 acres lying nearly adjacent to the cemetery on the east and belonging to the Hudson Canal Company. Its purchase was recommended to the Association in July, 1881, when a committee was appointed to negotiate for it, as well as for four acres intermediate between said farm and the grounds of Forest Hill. In September the committee had obtained the consent of the owners to a sale, when another committee was created to submit a plan for its purchase, at the same time recommending that the title be taken at once by some individual friendly to the Association and held in trust until the plan of buying it should be legally arranged. In November there was obtained from the Supervisors of the county the needed authority to buy lands adjacent to their own, and to be used for a like purpose, to the amount of 75 acres in addition to the quantity already authorized by law. The



H. J. WOOD



Association resolved unanimously to buy the farm at and for the sum of \$15,000. In February, 1882, it was reported to the Board that the purchase had been consummated, and that the title was in the Association.

It having been shown in the spring of 1884 that there had been alarming and even fatal sickness in the family of Mr. Campbell, the Superintendent, which it was believed proceeded from insufficient drainage of his dwelling, the Executive Committee were directed to inquire into the necessity or importance of erecting a new dwelling; and in July they were authorized to build one in accordance with plans and specifications submitted.

We here suspend a rehearsal of the financial difficulties which grew out of their recent purchase as well as of the necessity incurred by the Association of building a new house for the Superintendent, in order to note some changes that took place among the constituent members of the Board, as also some of its transactions subsequent to the purchase of the farm. In September, 1886, the Trustees were called to lament the death of Lewis Lawrence, whose labors as a Trustee and Vice President had for many years been abundant and productive of lasting results. The cemetery was always for him an engaging and attractive spot. To its growth in beauty as well as usefulness he gave not only much thought, but much of his time and personal oversight and direction. He was lavish in his means for its decoration and development; and upon the spot he had selected for his final resting place he bestowed such care and culture as to make it a thing of eminent beauty and taste.

Mr. Seymour had, in 1886, declined a reelection, but his declension was laid upon the table. In November, by reason of his increasing ill health, his resignation was tendered anew with insistence upon its acceptance,

which was accordingly granted. And thus were lost to the Association and the lot-holders the indefatigable and useful labors of those self-sacrificing friends. A ballot being taken for the election of a Trustee in the place of Mr. Lawrence, and of another in the place of Mr. Seymour, Lewis H. Lawrence was elected to succeed his father, and Henry J. Wood to succeed Mr. Seymour. The office of Vice President being vacated by Mr. Lawrence's departure, Mr. Hopper was chosen to that office. At a special meeting of the Board, held June 3, 1887, having reference to the death of Mr. Brayton, the following minutes were directed to be entered on the records of the Association: "This Board learns with profound sorrow of the sudden death of our esteemed associate, Edward S. Brayton, who for thirty-two years was a members of this Board, and for sixteen years one of its Executive Committee. His keen appreciation of all that is beautiful in nature, his highly cultivated taste, his love for flowers and trees, his skill in landscape gardening, added to his years of experience and devotion to the interests of this Association, made him an invaluable member of the Board. The beauty of our cemetery grounds, the reputation they have won abroad, the comfort and delight they are to all at home, are largely due to his persistent and unselfish devotion of time and energy." At an election held a few weeks later George Young was elected in his place, who, however, passed away shortly afterward. On the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Seymour, tendered early in January, 1888, Isaac N. Maynard was elected to fill his place as a Trustee. And on the declinature of Judge Bacon, in April, of the post of President, Mr. Hopper was elected in his stead, Mr. H. J. Wood receiving the office of Vice President thus vacated by Mr. Hopper. It was minuted

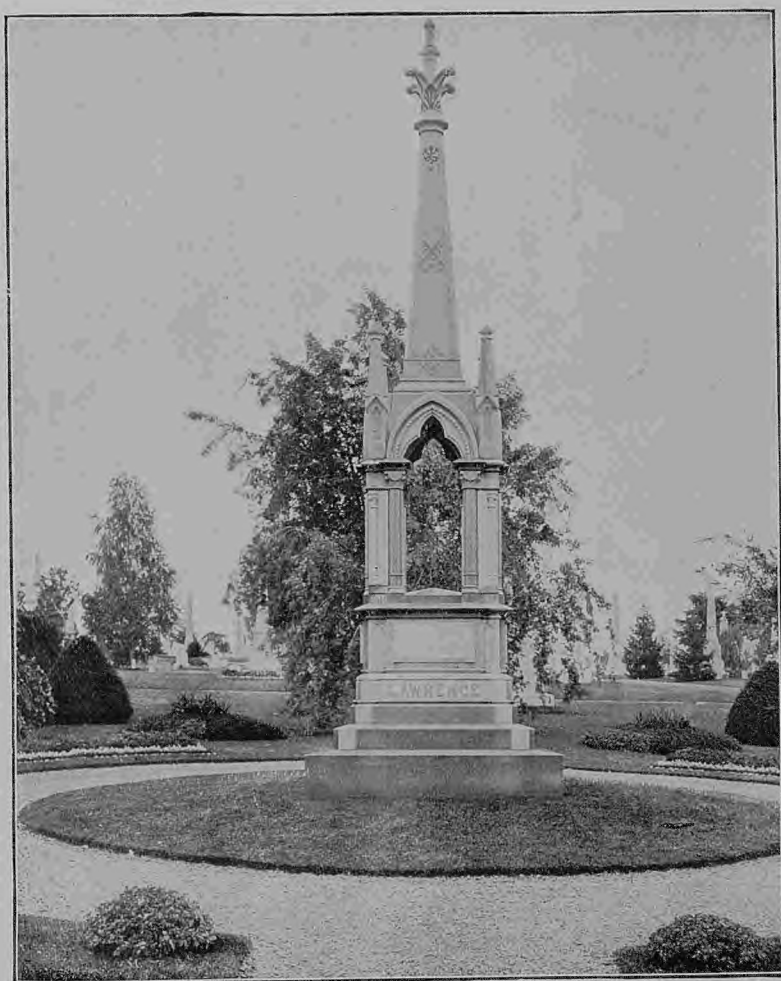
on the records that, Whereas, Hon. Wm. J. Bacon, who for fourteen years has been chosen President of this Board, has now declined a re-election ; Resolved, that we enter upon our minutes an expression of the gratitude felt by the Association for such long-continued service, and of our appreciation of the courtesy and ability with which he has graced the office. The next to cause a vacancy in the Board was Mr. Barnard, who died in May of the same year, of whom it is recorded that he faithfully and assiduously performed the duties of his office almost to the day of his death ; that he never failed to take a lively interest in the growth and prosperity of the cemetery ; that he gave much time to the duties imposed upon him, and performed many gratuitous services in its behalf. Henry W. Millar was duly elected in place of Mr. Barnard.

Among the transactions of the Board between 1882 and 1887 were these : The adoption of a code of by-laws for the regulation of its own proceedings ; the issuing of a circular to the lot owners setting forth the need of repairing Prospect street, and recommending the desirableness of this improvement, which, it states, can only be done by private subscription ; the determination to have all that portion of the grounds known as the new addition graded and prepared for sale as far east as the tour east of the Maynard lot ; the offering of a plot of ground to the Managers of Faxon Hospital and Home, for the interment of deceased inmates of that institution ; the consenting to pay for suitable foundations, for head-stones at the graves of soldiers in all cases where the surviving friends are unable to pay for the same, this being resolved on in response to a communication from Maj. W. H. Bright, asking permission to place head-stones at soldiers' graves without

foundations; agreeing to raise a sum adequate to cover the difference between the amount allowed by Government and the cost of stones of a sufficient size to meet the requirements of the Association, which action was taken in reply to a communication from the Deputy Quartermaster General in charge of the national cemeteries. It was also resolved, in the fall of 1886, that the Executive Committee in connection with the Superintendent be authorized to meet such purchase of new boilers, valves, &c., as in their judgment may be necessary to put in order the heating apparatus for warming the conservatory ; and that, if necessary, the committee be authorized to borrow such sum of money as may be needed to pay for the same on the credit of the Association.

We return now to a continuous narrative of the proceedings and financial condition of the Association from which we digressed in order to relate its varied membership, and some of its acts between 1882 and 1887.

The debt incurred by the purchase of the Devereux farm, together with the erection of a new dwelling house for the Superintendent, was a serious one, and for years it weighed heavily upon the Association. The farm, which, when they took it was in disorder and difficult to cultivate, they attempted for some time to manage themselves, and then leased a large portion of it for a term of years. By abandoning the propagating house and the raising of flowers for sale to the lot-holders, by reducing to the minimum figure the annual cost for labor on the grounds, and cutting off entirely that expended on the excavation for monuments and the setting of the same, by diminishing the salaries of the indispensable officers and lessening the number of teams employed, and by keeping a close watch upon every item of expense, they strove in



LEWIS LAWRENCE

many ways to economize. But their interest account was large and their income insufficient to meet their requirements. They were under the necessity of making frequent loans from the bank, for which were substituted longer ones at lower rates of interest. Yet the debt remained large and their prospects discouraging.

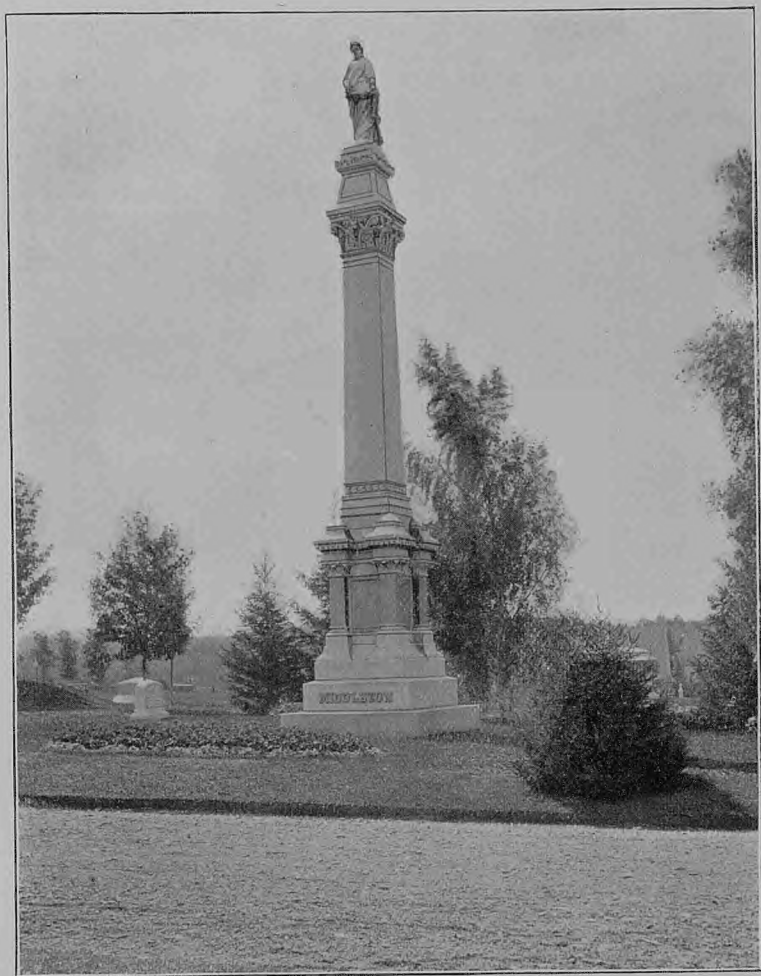
In July, 1887, the financial situation of the Board was freely discussed, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Millar, Williams, H. J. Wood and Carpenter, was appointed to report some definite plan for providing for the payment of the floating debt; and another committee,—Messrs. Williams and Carpenter,—to prepare and publish in the newspapers of the city an article setting forth such facts relative to the affairs of the Association as in their judgment might best conduce to its interests. The former of these committees presented in September a report embodying a comparative statement of receipts and expenditures, and urging that a subscription be circulated among the lot-owners who are able to contribute, and that as much money as is possible be thus raised for the relief of the Association.

At a meeting held November 1st, Mr. Wood presented the form of a circular prepared by the President, which was read and adopted, and also the form of a subscription that was likewise adopted. Mr. Wood was on motion appointed chairman of a committee, to be selected by him, with power to order the printing of such number of copies of said circular as he might deem necessary and distribute them as they might think best; and were further empowered to obtain such subscriptions as they could, the same to be applied toward the reduction of the floating indebtedness of the Association.

Mr. Wood reported on the 2d of December that with

the kind assistance of Mr. John F. Seymour and other members of this Board, together with much encouragement and many words of cheer from a few liberal citizens, he was enabled to state that the sum now pledged and to be paid within the next twelve months amounted to \$20,100. "The obtaining of this large sum," he says, "has drawn from the committee some promises as to the future conduct of the affairs of this Association, which we hope will meet with approval and coöperation, and if approved will be carried out to the letter. We refer to the matter of incurring future liabilities." In conclusion, he thanks his associate members of the Board for the manner in which they have individually responded to his various requests. Another report of the Subscription Committee was made July 9, 1888, showing in detail the amount they had received and the amount paid on outstanding notes. Its acceptance was accompanied with a vote of thanks to its chairman. In 1891 the remainder of the dues was fully cancelled and there was a deposit in the bank.

In thus relating the pecuniary difficulties in which the Association had involved itself, and the method by which it was relieved from embarrassment, it is but just to say, in conclusion, that the propriety of the purchase of the Devereux farm admits at this day of small room for question. The land thus acquired now forms the most desirable part of the grounds; its commanding position, on the very crown of the hill, and the wide, engaging, prospect it covers, have caused its selection as the site of lots of great value and a size without parallel. Moreover, the rapidly increasing demand for portions of the ground not yet occupied has far exceeded the expectation of those who were most eager for the purchase. Judged by the growing enlargement of the



ROBERT MIDDLETON



cemetery during the last fifty years, it seems probable that there will be little land undisposed of at the end of another fifty, and the wisdom is patent of management which would thus provide for generations yet to come.

Thus far we have made no mention of the condition of the trust fund. We return to consider it.

In 1866, when the Association received the legacy of \$5,000 bequeathed them by Mr. Childs—an example which was to be soon followed by that of his widow, and subsequently by many other lot-owners, either in their life time or in their wills—a committee, known at first as the Finance Committee, was established, whose duty it was to look after the proper investment of these bequests as well as to audit the reports of the Treasurer. The next reference made to them that is to be found in the record book of the Secretary occurs in 1874. At this time the Board voted that the Superintendent, under the direction of the Executive Committee, expend during the present season on the following lots (naming those of three persons who had entrusted moneys to this Board) the sums set opposite each name, and that the sum so expended be charged to the credit of said lots. In April, 1875, Messrs. Miller, F. G. Wood and Hoyt were made the Finance Committee, which title was changed to Committee on Trust Funds and of Audit. In April, 1877, there was in the report of the Treasurer a statement of the amount realized from sundry trust funds, and from 1879 onward there was an individualized report of these funds presented nearly every year, showing the amounts proffered by lot-holders for the care of their lots, together with the accumulated increase; and this is the summary of their growth. From \$12,328 in 1879 they have risen to \$48,442 in 1894.

In two of these reports there is stated the kind and

place of investment of these funds, which were in mortgages, railroad, cotton mills and other stocks, and in the Utica Savings Bank. In June, 1890, it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Miller, that the income of the Childs trust funds (including the trust funds contributed by Silas D. and Roxana Childs) be accumulated, after paying for the expense of caring for the Childs lot, until the further order of the Board; that such accumulation is ordered for the purpose of obtaining a fund sufficient in amount to erect a new monument on the said lot to replace the one now thereon, which is rapidly going to decay. And, on the motion of Mr. F. G. Wood, it was resolved that the income arising from the several trust funds, other than that coming from securities specially designated by the donor, be placed to the credit of income account, the same to be annually apportioned *pro rata* to each trust fund. In April, 1892, the Committee on Trust Funds was requested to invest \$2,500 from the general fund.

In addition to the matters last related there is little to chronicle of the subsequent proceedings of the Association, as these proceedings were, for the most part, rather proposals for investments than the actual consummation of them. The usual formalities were every year observed, except that the meetings were fewer and the record "no quorum" is met with much oftener than it once was. The Association was now clear of debt, and the officers and Standing Committees were thoroughly trained to their respective duties. The most that remains to be noted is the changes in the membership and place of the Trustees themselves.

On the resignation by Judge Bacon of his office as President, Mr. Hopper was, in 1889, elected his successor. And in July of the same year, when Judge



A. D. MATHER

Bacon's life was completed, the Board regarded it as a pleasure as well as a duty to testify to their appreciation of his estimable and winning traits of character, and their gratitude for the long-continued good he had achieved for this institution of his affections.

T. Solomon Griffith was elected as Trustee to succeed him.

In June, 1893, Frederick Gilbert was made Trustee in place of George Young, who had died almost before entering on duty.

In September, 1894, the Board was called to lament another departure, that of Thomas Hopper, the last surviving member of the original Board of Trustees, now its President, and who had contributed so largely to its success. Interested at the outset in the choice of a site for the cemetery, and making repeated examinations of the nature and fitness of soil of the site selected, he took up at a subsequent period the project for the creation of a conservatory, and pursued it with thoughtfulness and energy. Indeed, it may be said that the conservatory was his design, was erected in part at his expense, and moreover it fully met his fondest anticipations, in lightening the gloom which shadows the grave. In later years the infirmities of age had hindered him from active share in the management of the affairs of the cemetery, but his interest therein and his well-founded experience made him a valued member of the Association. He was succeeded as Trustee by Mr. Charles B. Rogers, and the same day Henry J. Wood was made President and R. S. Williams, Vice President.

It was not long before death's ravages reached other important members of the Board. In December (18,) 1894, died Addison C. Miller, and before the committee

appointed had presented their tribute to his memory the Treasurer, William P. Carpenter, was called to his final account (May 3, 1895). So that the committee's report, made May 7, 1895, details the double loss encountered.

Mr. Miller came into the direction in 1874, and until his death took an intelligent interest in its affairs, giving it wise and prudent counsel. He was especially looked to in all matters relating to the investment of funds, and in all questions involving knowledge of law. Conservative in his views, positive in the expression of them, and possessed of excellent judgment, he was from the first a member of influence. Charles A. Miller succeeded his father.

Mr. Carpenter was elected a Trustee in 1873, and in April, 1876, was chosen Secretary and Treasurer, which offices he filled to his death in a most satisfactory way. His books are models of neatness and accuracy, and his work as an accountant shows the hand of a master. Probably no member of the Board came into more immediate contact with the public; and nature had given him a kindly heart and a serene temper that enabled him to deal patiently with the varying details and perplexities of the business. He had a pride in his work and a joy in the prosperity of the Association.

The functions of Treasurer were for a brief period discharged by Mr. Wood, the President, but at a meeting held on the 2d of July, 1895, Frederick Gilbert was elected Treasurer, and Charles J. Manning, Secretary. As a new Trustee, Thomas R. Proctor was chosen August 6th to succeed Mr. Carpenter.

The latest important act of the Association has been the acquisition of a building within the heart of the city, having the needed requirements of an office that shall

be solely its own, and a secure place for its effects. This was accomplished by the purchase, on the 25th of May last, of the premises situated on the west side of Geneese street, and extending through to Washington, known as Number 238.

So important has become their house of the dead that to citizens of Utica who have reached middle age, the most of their acquaintances seem to be resting here, nor are there many of any age with whom the place is not linked by ties of memory and affection. Beautiful as it is to strangers, by reason of its situation and surroundings, by the variety and elegance of its monumental adornments, the fitness to their purpose of the structures in use on funeral occasions, the loveliness of its water scenes within, and its wide-stretched valley and hill-sides without, the order, taste and neatness of all its parts, and the quiet seclusion which so impresses the beholder, yet to the people of Utica it has attractions more inherent and prevailing, relations that are heartfelt, constant and abiding; to them it is the resting place of their beloved ones, the spot where their own bodies may one day repose. Societies equally with individuals, the tenants of asylums, hospitals and homes, the fraternities of masons, knights, and soldiers, have each a separate repository for such of their members as have passed from among the living, while the graves of the poor are as solicitously guarded as the mausolea of the rich. Fitting then it is that those who minister to the care of the cemetery should have an appropriate place for their meetings, an apartment where officials are present daily for the transaction of its increasing business, central and open to all who need assistance, and where maps, records and papers, while assured of safety vaults for their keeping, can supply needed information to every inquirer.

## Trustees Succeeding to First Board.

	ELECTED.	IN PLACE OF.
Charles A. Mann,	1849.	E. T. T. Martin.
Edward S. Brayton,	April 16, 1855.	William Tracy.
John F. Seymour,	August, 1855.	Horatio Seymour.
James Sayre,	April, 1860.	Charles A. Mann.
John C. Hoyt,	Sept., 1866.	S. D. Childs.
Charles E. Barnard,	April, 1868.	E. M. Gilbert.
Lewis Lawrence,	April, 1869.	E. A. Wetmore.
T. K. Butler,	April, 1869.	Julius A. Spencer.
Wm. P. Carpenter,	April 21, 1873.	T. K. Butler.
Francis G. Wood,	July 23, 1873.	J. Watson Williams.
A. C. Miller,	April 20, 1874.	James Sayre.
R. S. Williams,	April 20, 1876.	Thos. R. Walker.
Chas. S. Symonds,	April 17, 1876.	M. M. Bagg.
Lewis H. Lawrence,	Nov. 3, 1886.	Lewis Lawrence.
Henry J. Wood,	Nov. 3, 1886.	J. F. Seymour.
George Young,	July, 1887.	E. S. Brayton.
H. W. Millar,	July, 1888.	Charles E. Barnard.
Isaac N. Maynard,	July, 1888.	Charles S. Symonds.
T. Solomon Griffiths,	July, 1890.	Wm. J. Bacon.
Frederick Gilbert,	July, 1893.	George Young.
Charles B. Rogers,	Nov. 6, 1894.	Thomas Hopper.
Charles A. Miller,	April 6, 1895.	A. C. Miller.
Thos. R. Proctor,	Aug. 6, 1895.	W. P. Carpenter.



W. JEROME GREEN



## PRESIDENTS.

Edmond A. Wetmore,	-	-	-	Elected April 22, 1848
Thomas R. Walker,	-	-	-	" " 2, 1849
James Sayre,	-	-	-	" " 30, 1869
Wm. J. Bacon,	-	-	-	" " 20, 1874
Thos. Hopper,	-	-	-	" " 16, 1888
Henry J. Wood,	-	-	-	" Nov. 6, 1894

## VICE PRESIDENTS.

Julius A. Spencer,	-	-	-	Elected April 2, 1849
Edmond A. Wetmore,	-	-	-	" " 19, 1851
Wm. J. Bacon,	-	-	-	" " 30, 1869
Lewis Lawrence,	-	-	-	" " 20, 1874
Thos. Hopper,	-	-	-	" May 17, 1887
Henry J. Wood,	-	-	-	" April 16, 1888
R. S. Williams,	-	-	-	" Nov. 6, 1894

## TREASURERS.

Wm. Bristol,	-	-	-	Elected April 22, 1849
M. M. Bagg,	-	-	-	" July 20, 1849
T. K. Butler,	-	-	-	" April 24, 1851
Theo. S. Sayre,	-	-	-	" " 21, 1873
Wm. P. Carpenter,	-	-	-	" " 20, 1874
Frederick Gilbert,	-	-	-	" July 22, 1895

## SECRETARIES.

M. M. Bagg,	-	-	-	Elected April 22, 1848
Wm. P. Carpenter,	-	-	-	" " 17, 1876
Charles J. Manning,	-	-	-	" July 2, 1895

## Care of Burial Lots

Chapter 133, Laws of 1847, provides that "Cemetery Associations may take and hold any property real or personal, bequeathed or given upon trust to apply the income thereof under the direction of the Trustees, to the care, preservation and improvement of any particular lot, or for the embellishment of the cemetery at large." It is desirable and the Trustees recommend that persons donate or provide by testamentary provisions money for such purposes in order that suitable care may be taken of their lots when by death or removal no representative remains to give such lots proper attention.

It is estimated that a gift of five hundred dollars (\$500) will provide suitable care for a lot of moderate size and allow some accumulation to the same to provide for extra attention or unexpected contingencies. The Association will receive any such donation or bequest, and in accepting the same will deliver a proper receipt for the amount, and carefully invest the funds to best advantage with other moneys given upon similar trusts, distributing the income therefrom according to the principal of each fund as directed by the donor.

Persons purchasing lots of unusual size in the cemetery containing square feet or over, are expected to make ample provisions for the proper care, repairs and maintenance of the same after their decease.

*Annual or special care* is the care and labor bestowed upon a lot under direction given by the owner, which it is expected he will pay for when a bill for the same is presented.

## THE ONEIDA STONE.

BY WM. TRACY.

At a prominent position near the entrance of the cemetery, stands the palladium of the Oneidas, the sacred stone which gave them their national name, and which is said to have followed them in all their wanderings. The legend is that the Oneidas, whose territory extended from the country of the Onondagas to that of the Mohawks, occupying all of central New York, were descended from two Onondaga Indians who were brothers. At a very remote period they left their native home and built wigwams on the Oneida River, at the outlet of Oneida Lake, where, like the antediluvians, they "buildd a city" and "begat sons and daughters." At their resting place there appeared an oblong, roundish stone, unlike any of the rocks in the vicinity, which came there to be their sacrificial altar, and to give a name to their children.

ONIA, in their native tongue, is the word for a stone. As their descendants increased in number and became known as a community, they were called after it ONIOTA-AUG, the people of the STONE, or who sprung from the STONE. The particle *aug* furnished the plural and left the singular form of the word ONIOTA—a man sprung from the stone—applicable to an individual. A mispronunciation has given us the word Oneida. The stone was the altar upon which all their sacrifices were made, and around which their councils and festive and religious gatherings took place. After the lapse of several ages the *Oniota-aug*, now become numerous, removed from the Oneida River to the place where the

creek, which now bears their name, is discharged into the Oneida Lake, and the sacred stone, unassisted by human hands, followed them and located itself again in their midst. Here they flourished until the confederation of the Five Nations was formed, and the children of the stone became second in the order of precedence in the confederacy. At length it was determined by the old men and warriors of the nation to remove their council-fire to the summit of one of the chain of hills which, on the east, skirt the valley of the Oneida Creek. The one chosen for the new seat of the tribe is in the town of Stockbridge, and about eighteen miles distant from its former residence. It commands a view of one of the most beautiful valleys in our own or, indeed, in any country, extending from the lake southward some thirty miles.

When the council of the nation had selected this new home for its people, the stone, true to its mission, a second time followed in the train of its children, and seeking one of the most commanding and beautiful points of vision upon the hill, deposited itself in a beautiful butternut grove, from beneath whose branches the eye could look out upon the whole distant landscape, the most lovely portion of the national domain. Here it remained to witness the remainder of its people's history. It saw the Five Nations increase in power and importance until their name struck terror from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Hudson to the Father of Waters. Around this unhewn altar within its leafy temple was gathered all the wisdom of the nation, when measures affecting its welfare were to be considered. There, eloquence as effective and beautiful as ever fell from Greek or Roman lip, was poured forth in the ear of its sons and daughters. Logan, the white man's



JAMES ROBERTS

friend, was there trained to utter words that burn,\* and there, Sconondoa, the last orator of his race—the warrior chief—the lowly Christian convert—with matchless power, swayed the hearts of his countrymen; there the sacred rites were celebrated at the return of each harvest moon and each new year, when every son and daughter of the Stone came up like the Jewish tribes of old to join in the national festivities. This was the resting place of the Stone when the first news came that the pale face, wiser than the red children of the Great Spirit, had come from beyond the great water. It remained to see him, after the lapse of many years, penetrate the forest and come among its children a stranger; to see him welcomed by them to a home; to see them shrink and wither before his breath until the white man's sons and daughters occupied their abodes and ploughed the fields beneath whose forest covering the bones of their fathers were laid. At length the council-fire of the Oneidas was extinguished. The Stone no longer reeked with the blood of a sacrificial victim; its people were scattered, and there was no new resting place for them, to which it might betake itself and again become their altar. It was a stranger in the ancient home of its children, an exile upon its own soil.

Many persons interested in the associations connected with this memorial of the aboriginal race, desired that it might be removed to some position where it might be preserved to future time. While the preparation of the cemetery grounds was in progress, it was ascertained that Mr. James H. Gregg, the proprietor of the farm upon which it was situated, actuated by a similar feeling, would consent to its removal to some place within them, where it would remain secure from the contingencies to

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\*Logan was an Indian. See Clinton's Address to the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

which it might be exposed in a private domain liable to constant change of owners. It was thereupon removed to its present position ; long to remain a memorial of a people celebrated for their savage virtues, and once not obscure actors in some of the stirring passages of our country's history, but who have faded before the approach of the white man, and the last drops of whose blood will soon have mingled with the earth.



J. F. SEYMOUR